

SPORTS

IOC president: Olympic movement should abide by Olympic Charter

The 1984 Sarajevo Winter Olympics might be the most representative yet, stressed IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch during the opening ceremony of the 21st IOC plenary, an Olympic facility.

There are lots of things, going for the Olympics—the weather and splendid facilities, the president pointed out. He dealt with a range of the Olympic movement's important issues in an interview for the "Celobrodjela" newspaper. The Olympic movement should always be alert to attempts to use sport in mercenary interests, he stressed. A major goal of the Olympic movement is to educate young sportsmen in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, which would help build up peace on this planet. It happens, though, he continued, that this noble goal is hard to attain since there are people using sport for different purposes. The Olympic movement should deter such attempts and even abide by the Olympic Charter, Samaranch noted.

RECORDS OF A YEREVAN STUDENT

At the USSR Cup in Moscow Oksen Murtyan (up to 58 kg division). 21-year-old college student from Yerevan, jerked 158.5 kg, a new world mark, setting in the process a new national total of 280 kg. He thus improved his own best — by 0.5 kg to the jerk and 2.5 kg in the total.

BASKETBALL

A number of cups are being played for in the European club basketball. In the photo: a Radivoj Korac Cup play in Moscow between the Moscow Dynamo and the Spanish Juventud when the guests won with the narrow margin of 108-104. The Central Army Club was not lucky either losing their first visiting game in the Italian Olimpia in the European Champions Cup 88-94. But the women's Riga TTT won in the same tournament the Zagreb game from the Yugoslav Moning, 82-70.



Photo by Sergei Proskov

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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The guests watched closely the Soviet attackers in the USSR-West Germany game scolding several players sometimes to neutralize a breakthrough. In the right photo: Swedish players on the defence against the Czechoslovak team.



'IZVESTIA' Tournament: each game a decider

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet team which is currently going through a generation turnover?

— To my mind, Tikhonov has still not finalized his squad, but you have brilliant soloists like Larionov, Foltsov and Kasatonov, who believe the idea that there is no room for improvisation and sparkling hockey in this time of great speeds and tough play.

The USSR beat West Germany, 6-2, but the score is not quite relevant to the competition throughout the game. West Germany will have one big thing going for them this season. Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov noted that West Germany has been recently going from strength to strength, which is not surprising as they will be hosting the next world championship and are priming

to come in the top three. As for our squad, Tikhonov continued, we are seeking for optimal duos and trios both in the defence and in the attack.

Judging from our first game we will rely on two crack attack trios of Malasov-Larionov-Krutov and Shalimov-Shepov - Kapustin, and the defence pair of Polovnikov-Kasatonov. Newcomers to the team, forwards Bykov, Vasiliev and Gerasimov are eager to acquire themselves creditably and go off the beaten track.

On the second day of the tournament, the USSR vs Finland game continued late into the night when the teams went to press, while Sweden beat West Germany, 7-2.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Photos by Andrei Knyozov

ALPINE CUP

Unlike in recent years the World Alpine Cup or its "White Comet" as it is often called, got under way not with the "first snow criterion" at the French Alpine spot of Val d'Isere but at the Swiss resort of Pontresina near St. Moritz. Austrian Hanni Wenzel won the first men's downhill, with Doris de Agostini of Switzerland taking the women's event two days later.

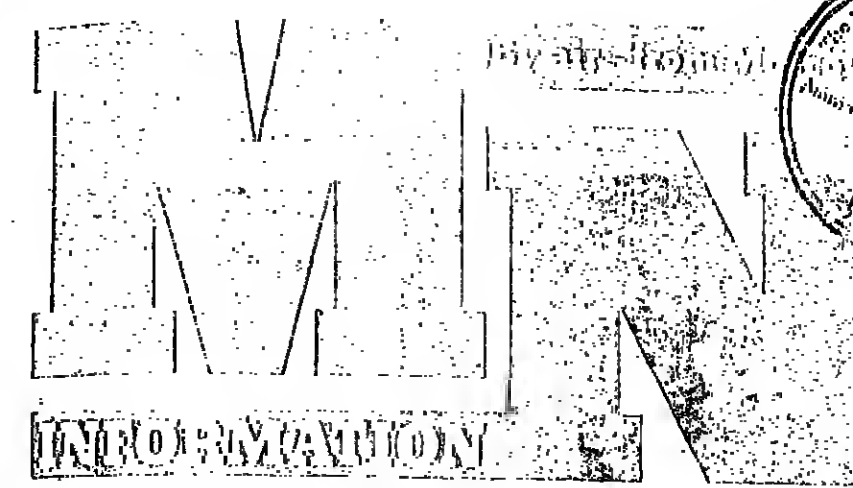
After several stages Tessa McKinnon of the US leads the women's overall standings with 85 points, with Erka Hess five points behind.

In Courmayeur (Italy) held rated Jugenior Slalom won his 68th cup stage yet, though he was earlier prepared to give it a miss. He is now third overall, behind leader Peter Mueller of Switzerland (40 points), who won the supergiant slalom at Val d'Isere, and Wehrli (33).

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL?

110 m hurdles world record holder American Ronald Nehemiah, who has signed up with the San Francisco-49 American football pro club, is reportedly planning to compete in domestic amateur contests this winter, as the US leading athletics body, the Athletics Congress, granted his request to compete in this winter's athletic meets.

Whether Nehemiah will be allowed to enter international tournaments must be decided by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. What matters against the record holder is that he has already played several games for San Francisco-49 as a pro.



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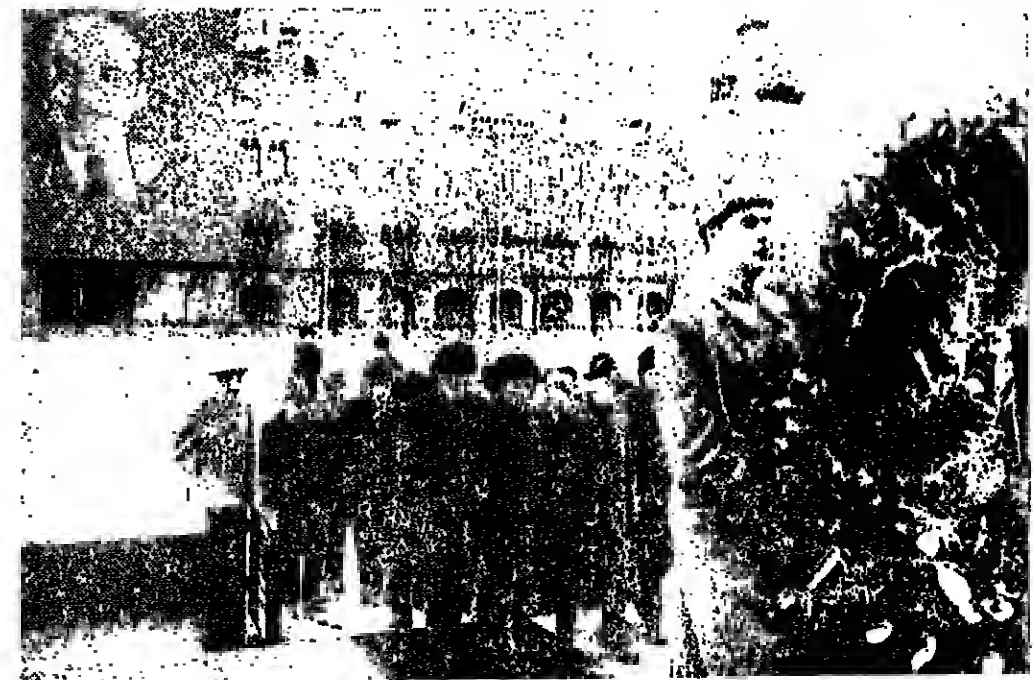
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A very special Saturday

A total of 150 million people attended the December 18 nationwide Subbotnik, a day of voluntary unpaid labour, who turned out over 800,000,000 rubles' worth of industrial products.

Practically the entire adult population took part, as well as many foreign students studying in Soviet higher schools.

The money thus earned will be primarily used on various social needs. In previous years the proceeds were used to build the national cardiological centre, the national oncological research centre, children's cultural and medical facilities, rural schools, and hospitals.



Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders visited the Lenin Mausoleum and held a wreath there from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

They observed a minute of silence to honour the leader of the world communist movement, the founder of the world's first socialist state.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall and observed a minute of silence to commemorate the Soviet soldiers who died fighting fascism for their Motherland's freedom, for the happiness and peace on earth.

To the photo: at the Lenin Mausoleum.

PEACE CAN BE SAFEGUARDED

Rome, in a striking show of the anti-war sentiment of the broadest sections of the Italian public the members of the Milan-Comiso Peace March covered nearly 2,000 kilometres to arrive in the Sicilian town of Comiso where construction has begun of a new base for American Cruise missiles. The marchers carried streamers reading "No to American missiles!" "Comiso is adverse to becoming a new Hiroshima!" "We want to be a land of peace, not a source of death!" The base construction is particularly worrisome to the Italians, as it is turning the country into a shield of sorts for Italy's NATO overseas partners.

The Peace March is over, Senator Rinaldo Ossola pointed out, and its chief goal has been met: the peace marchers have strengthened the hope of thousands of people that peace can be safeguarded.



Bahrok Karmal, the leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (third left), meeting Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre opened in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Knyozov

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'PRAVDA' ON THE GENEVA TALKS

In an editorial headlined "On decency" PRAVDA comments the attempt made by the US administration of giving a distorted picture of the state of affairs of the talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

If the USA, in accordance with its "zero option", still thinks it will ever be able to secure a unilateral dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles which, neither it nor NATO as a whole does not lose a single combat plane or missile — which is the essence of the "zero option", then it is time for a sober look at the things. There will be no unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union. Those who continue to cling to the "zero" do not want an agreement in Geneva. They want a deployment of new American missiles in Europe and nothing else. This should be stated squarely, emphasises PRAVDA.

Contributing to the essence of the "zero option", the newspaper goes on: The 872 new American missiles which the US plans to deploy on the territory of its European allies would be a direct addition to

the American strategic nuclear potential. While the Soviet medium-range missiles which have been confronting for over twenty years already the NATO nuclear weapons in Europe never reached and do not reach now the USA. This fundamental difference cannot be hidden behind any verbal manoeuvres, just as it is impossible to conceal the fact that the USA has been engaged in the Geneva talks until now aiming not at armaments reduction and not promoting peace, but at securing a realisation of its own military schemes.

Unlike the double-faced position of Washington, the approach taken by the Soviet Union to the problem of reduction and limitation of the nuclear armaments in Europe is clear, stresses the newspaper. The Soviet side proposes a radical, thorough reduction of all the USSR and USA medium-range nuclear weapons existing in Europe, leaving no loopholes either in missiles or planes, and a ban on deployment in Europe of any new dangerous types of nuclear weapons, including cruise missiles. The American "revamping" and the Cruise missiles

OLYMPIC AWARDS FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS

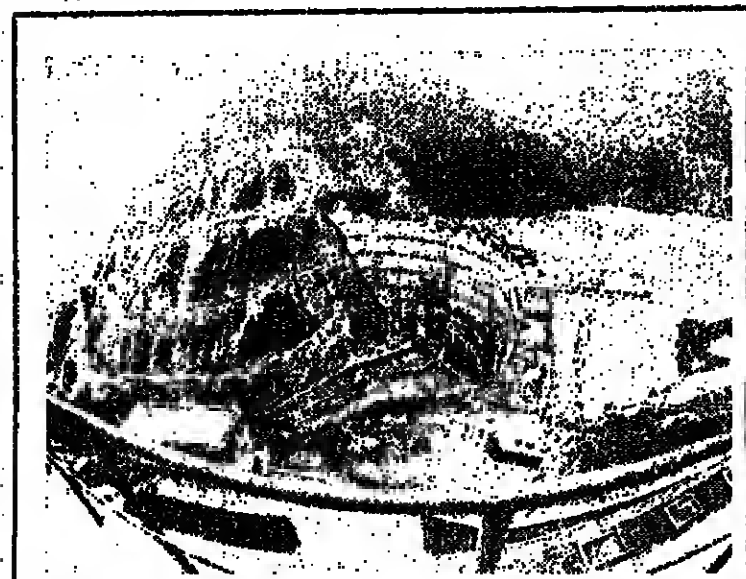


IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch during the award presentation ceremony for Soviet gymnasts Yelena Mikhina (centre) and Lyudmila Turishcheva.

IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch, now staying in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee, presented, at a ceremony in the USSR Sports Committee, Olympic awards to two distinguished Soviet gymnasts, world and Olympic champion Yelena Mikhina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, for their contribution to the Olympic movement and dedication to the lofty sporting ideas.

I am much honoured, Samaranch emphasized, to be personally presenting an award to Yelena Mikhina. He further stressed her great contribution to the advancement of world sport and the fact that a severe injury notwithstanding she has still remained in the Olympic movement. The entire sporting world, the president noted, admires her fortitude.

For Lyudmila Turishcheva this is her fourth and highest Olympic distinction. She boasts nine Olympic medals from the Mexico, Munich and Montreal Games.



Different faces of Georgia

One of the fifteen constituent republics, Georgia is now celebrating fifty years of its voluntary joining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The people of this sunny republic in Transcaucasia are famous for their warmth and hospitality. Georgia's mountains are as lovely and beautiful as its people, and it has a fertile soil.

Modern Georgia has made impressive achievements. Wheat

ever it is brought up in a conversation, mention is made of the rapid growth of its economy, particularly over the past few years, of the invincible Georgian women chess-players and the vigour of its constitution.

The arched dam spanning the mountainous Ingur River (in the photo) is the most brilliant symbol of the modern economic development of the republic. At the same time, it is a symbol of cooperation between all the Soviet nations, as the dam has been supplied by more than 200 industries from 120 cities throughout the country. Generating more than five hundred million kilowatt-hours a year, the Ingur HEP, which is the biggest in Transcaucasia, supplies electricity not only to Georgia, but to other republics as well.

It is hard to say why Georgian women make such success as chess-players, why the world

chess champion has remained in Georgia for 20 years and why two world Olympiads have been won by Soviet women's teams entirely composed of Georgian players. Perhaps, the reason lies in the tradition that when a girl gets married she is given, like many centuries ago, a copy of Shota Rustaveli's "The Man in the Panther's Skin" and a set of chess. Today, chess clubs can be found all over Georgia. You will see playing chess there quite young people and some who are very old. It is hard, though, to call these people "very old". Of the 14 thousand of them in the republic hardly any are called "old" without reservation. Even centenarians sing and dance as if they were still young, and they even arrange their own celebrations. One such celebration in the Georgian village of Lykhny you can see in the photo here.

Oil prospectors in Turkmenia have received two new geological control stations. They give a better idea of the drilled rocks. Mounted in special wagons over the deep Syr Darya and Murgab rivers, the stations handle the full-scale Mesozoic sedimentary complex held by geologists for oil and gas prospects over the extensive region of the Turkmen's work west.

Round the Soviet Union

"LET'S MAKE A GARDEN CITY OUT OF BAKU" — THIS MOTTO HAS BEEN CARRIED ON BY THOUSANDS OF BAKU CITIZENS WHO LOVINGLY PLANT GREENERY IN THE AZERBAIJANI CAPITAL. THERE ARE ALREADY MORE THAN TWENTY SQUARE METRES OF GREENERY PER EVERY CITIZEN. They set out a new garden in the airport area where thousands of cherry, apricot, plum and other trees will blossom in the spring. During the autumn and early winter trees and bushes will be planted in Baku on an area of over 700 hectares.

A SANATORIUM FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 3.5 THOUSAND PEOPLE YEARLY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN CHERKASSY. The 2.5 million-ruble sanatorium is equipped with the latest of medical equipment and will offer recreation facilities mainly on discount vouchers.

LOOKING DEEPER INTO THE EARTH

Oil prospectors in Turkmenia have received two new geological control stations. They give a better idea of the drilled rocks. Mounted in special wagons over the deep Syr Darya and Murgab rivers, the stations handle the full-scale Mesozoic sedimentary complex held by geologists for oil and gas prospects over the extensive region of the Turkmen's work west.

The stations allow a deeper examination of the wells.

Export-oriented gas pipeline: two sections ready for testing

The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have completed the construction of a section in the area of the city of Khabarovsk on the Volga. It is already the second section of the export-oriented gas pipeline which is ready for testing.

Construction work is under way on 35 sections of the 4,450-kilometre-long route. Work is nearing completion to lay the gas pipeline on a number of sections in the European part of the country, whose construction got under way last summer.

A total of 1,700 kilometres of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have already been welded together. The builders are more than a month ahead of schedule. Simultaneously with the export-oriented gas pipeline also under construction in the USSR is another 3,346 kilometre-long pipeline to lead gas from Siberia to the Ukraine.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN

What are the economic and social results of the industrial transformation of Tajikistan? This question asked by the correspondent for LITRATURNAYA GAZETA has been answered by Rakhmon Nabiyev, First Secretary of the Tajik Committee Party's Central Committee.

The Tajik industry is developing at a rapid rate. The volume of industrial production in the republic has increased twenty times compared with 1940. It is not merely a matter of numerical growth. There have been qualitative changes which are making themselves increasingly felt. Today, the republic has over a hundred industries, including power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, metalworking, engineering, as well as chemical, light and food industries. The republic is capable of solving, and it does solve, most complex problems of the comprehensive development of entire areas.

An example of this is the South-Tajik Territorial and Industrial Complex which serves as the basis for the development of the republic's economy at present, and will do so in the future until the year 1980. This complex has nearly 15 per cent of all the hydroenergy resources of the USSR, and nearly 70 per cent of the hydroenergy resources of the entire Central Asia. The projects in the complex, particularly the Nurek HEP, have made profound changes in the industrial appearance of the republic, and its social and cultural outlook are evident from the inviolable culture of the Tajik people, from our cinema, opera and ballet, national schools of painting and graphic arts, and, lastly, from our literature.

INTERACTING LANGUAGES AND NATIONS

This country has more than 70 literary languages. Education is conducted in 52 languages. In the republics, the languages of the peoples are being developed.

secondary school and in 90 languages in preparatory and primary school. A thousand titles of books in 25 million copies are published in the Uzbek language alone every year. Yet, in the West allegations are made that the national languages in the Soviet Union are being assimilated, writes in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper Professor Kuchkar Khanazirov, Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. First and foremost they mention the rapid borrowing of words, particularly terminology, from the Russian language. Yet, not a word is said about the fact that not a single language in the world can do without borrowing words, and that loan words enrich the expressive capabilities of a language and lead to its greater perfection, and never to assimilation.

As to the massive study of the Russian language, this is a voluntary process which leads to a spread of bilingualism, and not to assimilation of languages.

Every year more and more people acquire a perfect command of Russian — today as many as 82 per cent of the population in this country say they can speak it freely. This process encourages interpenetration of languages and their coming closer together. It manifests itself in the fact that the word stocks contain many common words, special terms and idiomatic phrases. It also facilitates the drawing of analogies and nonanalogies together — this is the dialogue of the interaction between languages and nations in this country.

NEW GENERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS

A department of agricultural robot technology was opened a few years ago at the Moscow Institute of Agricultural Engineering, which in the NAUKA I ZHIZN magazine is called the "MAYAK" programme. The "MAYAK" programme is the first of its kind in the world. It is now difficult to estimate how robots can benefit agriculture. Yet, it can be safely predicted that before long they will make agricultural work much easier.

They therefore have to be intelligent and possess artificial senses and great mobility. Scientists at the Institute have designed several models of the so-called mobile automatic robot, or MAR, which is a successful substitute for a human operator of an animal farm. Unlike a human being the MAR can operate for days with only short breaks for maintenance.

Work is now continuing on a "milkmaid" robot and robots for housework and gardens.

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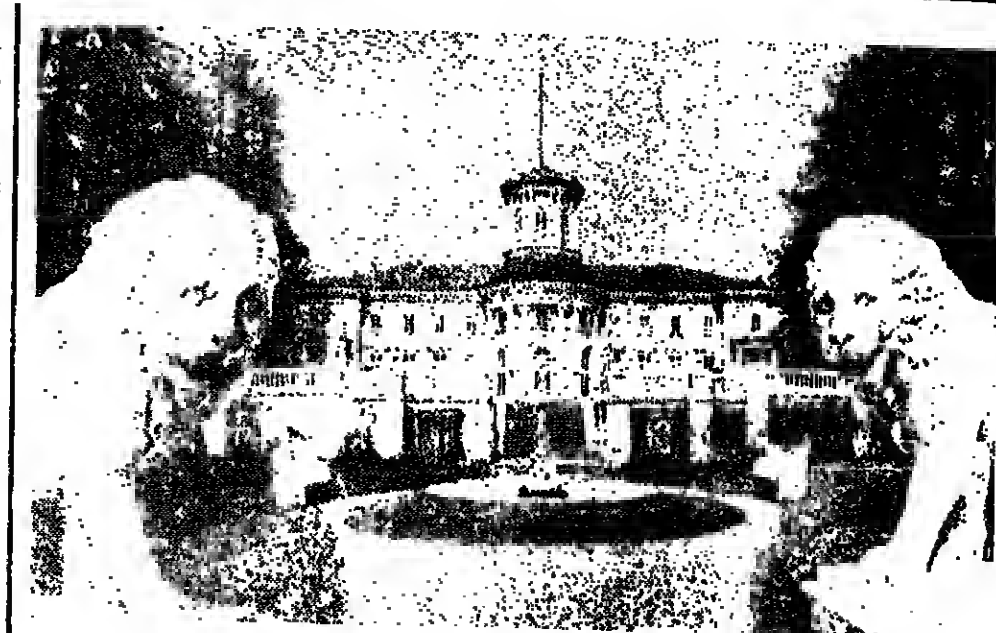
RADIO LISTENERS IN THIS COUNTRY

Today it is hard to imagine life without radio, writes the daily PRAVDA.

Radio Moscow offers ten new programmes a day on the Programme One along with nearly 60 news broadcasts on the "Mayak" programme. The "Mayak" broadcasts the sign calls twice an hour and even more often in the morning and the evening, thus creating a sort of "permanent information field". More than 97 per cent of the population in this country can have a radio set. Of Moscow Radio's Programme One, and 75 per cent are within the range of the "Mayak" programme.

Let us look at some of the things that attract people to the radio. Radio broadcasts often produce the first evolution of current events. Sociologists have discovered that preference for the radio is given by people when they need information and emotional outlet. Even in the nighttime and in the small hours of the morning, ten to fifteen million people in the country listen to the radio every day. From its experience in the radio audience have evolved a certain pattern in the use of different communication channels — in the morning and the daytime, they want to hear about the events immediately or shortly after they occur, to see and analyse of these events in the newspapers, the following day.

Places to visit



Treasures of Arkhangelskoye

To the west of the capital, on a high bank of the Moskva River there lies the old suburban estate of Arkhangelskoye. The rich nobleman Golitsyn was one of its first owners for the late 18th century. Following the trend of the time, the prince built a palace-and-park ensemble in Arkhangelskoye. The park is beautiful at any time of the year. It runs down to the Moskva River in giant terraces. A dark band of woods is seen behind the river. Pavilions and pergolas pillars show their white among the trees of the park. More than 200 marble sculptures are positioned in a strictly defined order.

The Arkhangelskoye's chief wealth is represented by its art collections. The museum exhibits about 200 paintings of the 17th, 18th, and 19th-century West European masters. The book collection is no less impressive. The Arkhangelskoye library had a reputation of being one of the largest private libraries in Russia, containing more than 10 thousand volumes. The theatre building has remained intact in Arkhangelskoye. The theatre of Yusupov, who was the estate's next owner, was famous for its "scenery performances" when actresses by the well-known Italian painter Pietro Gonzaga were shown one after another in the woods of music.

TREATMENT COMPLEXES IN KIRGHIZIA

Doctors plan to make maximum use of the climate of Tien Shan in this country's first cardiological sanatorium which has just been opened in a scenic spot in northern Kirghizia. The value of its location in this Central Asian republic has been substantiated by many years of research which showed that local natural factors can help improve the

cardiovascular and respiratory systems under certain conditions. The building of such complexes is now the chief concern of the republic's health care system. Among the recently built projects are a cardiological and a surgical centre in Frunze, the capital, a regional hospital in the town of Osh, and a large children's sanatorium on the banks of Lake Issyk-Kul.

of Health Services, the first of this kind in Kirghizia. The results here illustrate the development of medicine since the 10th century to this day.

On display are books and articles by many famous local medical scientists, materials on the activities of the medical society, the oldest in this country: it was set up 120 years ago.

A big section is dedicated to the present-day health services.

Guns from the Bering Island

Last summer archaeologists were digging on the Bering Island where Bering died and where the sailors from his packet boat the "St. Peter" spent the winter. They discovered guns which were buried in sand in the tide strip. Some of the guns were reloaded at once, and then it was established that they undoubtedly belonged to Bering and his companions who in 1741 discovered the north-western shores of America and the Komandorak Islands. In order to study the other guns which were left in the village of Nikolskoye on the

island, another expedition was dispatched.

After a great deal of painstaking work, the restorers have discovered that two out of the five remaining guns have a hallmark with the word "Shir" inscribed in Latin letters, and the year 1774. It became clear that these relics could have nothing to do with Bering's packet boat. Whose are they then?

In 1793 the "Andrei Pervozvany" sank off the island. Further search in the archives and on the island will help uncover the secret.

River embankment in the Karakum Desert

Sand dunes provide a colourful background for a bona fide river embankment complete with a parapet, cast iron fences and a waterfront stairs which are part of a forest and park recreation area now under construction in a suburb of the city of Ashkhabad. Stretched for seven kilometres along the Karakum Canal, the forest and park area will comprise a boat station, sports grounds and amusement.

A strip of green trees will protect the Turkmenian capital from the draughty breath of the desert. At times, the temperature of the city rises to 40°C. In the shade, and Ashkhabad is made somewhat cooler by fountains, orchard gardens, and a

ramified system of canals carrying cool water from the mountains.

Under the master plan for the city's development until the year 2,000, the area under trees will increase sevenfold.

AMBULANCE BECOMES MUSEUM ITEM

A horse-drawn ambulance which before the Revolution was used in all emergency cases in Mogilev, is now on display at the city's Museum of the History

MOSCOW ON THE EVE OF NEW YEAR

The New Year celebrations are coming to this country immediately after the last-dates marking 60 years of the formation of the USSR. This is why, upon coming to Moscow, Father Frost will not fail to notice that the city is decorated not only for the New Year but also for the jubilee celebrations. Two hundred "Kama" trees will stand for children and adults in the city's squares, streets and parks. They do not forget the fir trees that grow in the city either. These will be decorated with multicoloured electric garlands.

Parks will become recreational centres. The Moscow children will have a holiday in the city's parks and squares. They will be met by heroes from Russian folk tales, artfully made out of snow. The holiday towns will become the scene of festive performances and merry-go-rounds in which all will want to participate.

Science and technology

MAPS FOR FARMERS

Farmers of Turkmenistan can work virgin land in the zone of the Karakum Canal, which is now under construction, with precise knowledge of the agricultural situation. Special maps compiled for them by scientists at the Institute of Desert of the republic's Academy of Sciences reflect changes in the region's microclimate under the influence of irrigation.

For correct cultivation of new land it is necessary to know not only its soil-improvement condition, but also the correspondence of local climatic conditions to the requirements of this or that crop. The south of Turkmenistan is recognized as a place most unsuitable for raising the valuable fur-bearing animal. The maps compiled on the basis of many years of phenological and meteorological observation of the growth of cotton help determine which grades of it are more advantageous to cultivate and when to plant. With the arrival of water along the Karakum Canal it is planned to make the area a large cotton fibre production centre.

GYPSUM AS

A CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

The engineers at the Samarkand construction materials combine made a strong construction material out of the fragile gypsum which is abundant in Latvia.

The last region for the stone processing has been found extra marble is discovered at a certain temperature and pressure, then it is dried in a chamber, powdered and additives are introduced. The new technology allows to use gypsum as a reliable and cheap substitute for cement and brick.

Gypsum has also allowed to produce completely new materials, such as gas-gypsum panels, for example. They are good heat and noise insulators. Colour additives make them look like marble.

VIEWPOINT

USSR: the all-round development of the republics

Mikhail DZHUNUSOV, Professor, D.Sc. (Philos.)

Great interest both in the West and in the East is still being aroused by "The Stormy Journey", a new novel by Chinghiz Aitmatov, a 33-year-old Kirgiz prose-writer whose books are being read in all the continents. In fact, his books have run into 130 editions in fifty languages of the world in a total of about ten million copies. Representatives of many countries have already signed contracts with the USSR for the right to translate and publish this novel as well as twelve other novels by Kirgiz writers.

No one is any longer surprised by the growing contribution which the Kirgiz are making to the world literature. What really surprises is that this has not always been so, before the 1917 Revolution, the Kirgiz were among the backward peoples. Most of them were illiterate, and they even had no writing of their own. It had no writing in the backward outskirts of Tsarist Russia was almost total. It was believed that it there only in a matter of centuries, if the campaign to "civilize" it would have gone on at the rate it did. However, this problem was solved practically completely in the last few decades of Soviet power. In the 30s, a compulsory primary schooling was introduced throughout the country, with teaching being provided in the native tongue in all the Soviet republics. Almost 50 minorities received a system of writing in their own. We have witnessed the establishment of a comprehensive system of secondary schooling and higher and secondary specialized education, as well as the emergence of self-sufficiency in national personnel.

One can judge about the rate of progress in the socio-cultural spheres in the provinces from the following facts and figures. In Central Asia and in neighbouring Kazakhstan, for example, there were no colleges or universities until 1920. Today, their number stands at 130, while the number of college and university students in one million of the population is there greater than that in Sweden, the FRG, Britain or Australia.

The blossoming of singular national culture has been speeded up by their mutual enrichment, and by the expansion and consolidation of the mutual links between all the nations in this country. Far from erasing the specific features of each nation, the internationalization has, on the contrary, raised them to a still greater height. The same is true of the progress of their economies, and their integration in a single economic nationwide complex.

For all the economic and geographical specifics of the republics and their dependence on the local natural conditions and resources, they have developed a common culture towards levelling of the contrasts and potentials, and made a dash forward towards the advanced frontiers of science, technology, and industry.

The regional peculiarities have been taken into account by the Main Directions in the Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and will be adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. A whole section in that document deals with the geographical distribution of the productive forces between the republics.

1982 10 16

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Nikolai GUBENKO



First Courier". Ranged between these two poles have been other, no less different, parts played no less brilliantly. However, very soon, despite all these successes, Gubenko felt dissatisfied.

The passive nature of the actor's profession did not suit this highly active, vigorous and temperamental man. He left the theatre and again enrolled as a student at the Institute of Cinematography. This time to learn to be a film director. Success took some time to come in this profession. He began by making two not very successful films, but his third — "Shaken But Not Crushed" — brought Gubenko to the fore not only as one of the most talented Soviet film directors — it has made him famous, and brought him love and admiration from his audience, as well as numerous awards.

The film immediately became an outstanding event in the Soviet cultural life because it was a film story of a generation of a childhood aged by the war. This was a generation of people who because of their trials had had to travel the hard road of moral development before they regained what they had missed — kindness, tolerance, and ability to forgive.

Over the past few years, Gubenko has seldom appeared either as director or actor. However, all his works are marked with a seal of talent. Take his part in the film, "I Ask for the Floor", or his later work as a director in "From the Life of Holiday-Makers". Besides, we shall in the near future see him as a theatre actor, as, following the death of one of the leading actors of the Taganka Theatre, Vladimir Vysotsky, who was author and performer of popular songs, Gubenko has returned to the theatre to replace his colleague in many parts.

It was a rather unusual applicant who faced the acting department's admission board at the Institute of Cinematography in Moscow early in the 60s — a young man from Odessa full of laughter and jokes and sporting an impossible argot. To cap it all, he was very indifferent to whether he would be admitted as a student or not. The admission board did not like him at all, and he was only saved through the intervention from Sergei Gerasimov, the famous film director, actor and educator.

This was the first time the title, which had not very often smiled on Nikolai Gubenko, gave him his first big favour. Born during the war, he soon lost both parents, and he grew up in an orphanage. He played-acted in an amateur society, received an education at a boarding school, made some money as an extra of a local theatre and dreamed of becoming an actor. After this dream had nearly come true, he did not allow himself to go slack or relax. Being a college student, he also attended classes at the circus school where he learnt this art of acrobat, a juggler, and a clown. All this came to handy. After graduation he joined the Taganka Theatre which had been only recently established and was already in vogue. It was required of its actors to have an almost "circus" command of the body, expressive plasticity and acting techniques. Gubenko played leading roles in nearly all the famous Taganka productions — "The Good Woman of Setzuan", "Ten Days That Shook the World", "A Hero of Our Times" and others. Earlier, he had made his first appearance in the cinema playing in a very successful film — Marius Khutulyev's "I Am Twenty".

From this part on, Gubenko has recommended himself as a vigorous and strong actor possessing high professional standards. His subsequent cinema appearances have shown that he has quite a few roles, and that he tends to be an eccentric actor for character parts. With an equal ease he played people like the legendary army leader Biyukher in "No Password Needed" and an almost operatic-like rogue Yashko Baranchik in "The

'LOVE FOR LOVE'

It was several years ago that Tikhon Khrennikov's comic tale, "Love for Love", based on Shakespeare's comedy "Much Ado About Nothing", was premiered at the Bolshoi. At present Moshim Studios are shooting a new feature film of "Love for Love", which is based round the music of the noted Soviet composer. Once again the heroes of the far-off 16th century will appear before viewers. They will tell the tale of true friendship, of the triumph of faithful love, and that cunning and treachery always stand to lose. Director and scriptwriter is Tatyana Baranzhikova.

The old time jazz

The first Soviet jazz band was organized in 1922 under the leadership of Valentin Parnakh, a well-known poet and musician. The first concert was given at the State Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art. The Soviet jazz school is now one of the best in Europe. By developing its good traditions, the Soviet musicians succeed at international jazz festivals and contests.



A series of jazz and concert has been started at the hospitable Central Artists Club in Moscow to mark 60 years of Soviet jazz.

Photo by Alexander Rotnikov

USSR BUILDING GAS PIPELINES ABROAD

Soviet specialists have begun construction of yet another gas pipeline, this time in Sahara. The Algerian SONATRACH company signed several contracts for gas deliveries to Western Europe and has now stopped up gas production. The USSR is helping expand its gas pipeline network. Under the contract the first section will be completed in February 1984, and talks are afoot on building yet another 970 km of gas pipeline, 1,000-1,200 mm in diameter.

The USSR has a mature technology for gas pipeline construction already tried out in Central Asian deserts. The quality of

this technology is testified to by the fact that even a strong earthquake in Uzbekistan failed to stop gas deliveries from the Gazli field even for a single minute. Now this technology will be at work in Sahara and Libya.

For the Libyan petroleum corporation the USSR has worked out a master plan for comprehensive development of Libya's gas industry up to the year 2000, specifically a plan for a 570 km gas pipeline from the Mossa el Brega fields to a metallurgical plant in the town of Misurata, and work on it has already begun. There are plans to extend it up to the chemical

complex in the town of Ra's Laun and the towns of Homs and Tripoli, and that new gas fields will be linked to it. Libyan specialists will be trained in the Soviet Union to run the complex.

V/O Tselmelpromexport, the main Soviet gas pipeline exporter, has been involved in developing the Hoja Guevialak and Larkiduk deposits in Afghanistan and in building 600 km of gas pipelines in Iran plus pipelines in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. It is now building oil pipelines in Iraq and Nigeria and oil depots in Angola, Laos, Iraq and Vietnam.

A Willy Vogel symposium in Moscow

Vneshtorgkomeks, a Soviet promoting organization, has assisted the Willy Vogel Company of West Berlin in holding in Moscow a symposium on central lubrication systems. The firm's experts spoke about centralized lubrication of the metal-processing equipment as well as about the use of lubrication systems in automobiles.

Willy Vogel is ready to cooperate on the widest possible scale with Soviet organizations. Our correspondent was told by Stefan Schindler, a firm manager. We have offered our So-

viet partners to discuss the production in the USSR of lubrication systems using our firm's technology and on a joint basis. Besides, we are looking forward to more active cooperation in science and technology, and in a commercial exchange of licences.

Willy Vogel has been known in the Soviet market for about 20 years. This year alone the company has orders amounting to one million West German marks. Indirect deliveries exceed that amount many times over.

Informtorg offers

Sovinform and the Moscow Centre for International Trade and Scientific-Technical Relations with Foreign Countries recently held a press conference addressed by Sovinform's Deputy Director General V. Telgin. He spoke about the activities of Informtorg, a Sovinform's subsidiary intended for providing foreign companies with necessary commercial information.

A computer centre and a commercially based information and reference service have been set up at Sovinform. Available information includes: world market prices, specifications of patents and inventions, data on Soviet and foreign firms and their products, history of trade and economic cooperation.

The computer centre has all necessary hardware and software facilities making the data bank available to its users. Informtorg also deals in computer time, as well as in TV and radio time.

GDR FOR SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRIES

There is an expanding cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sphere of reconstruction of industries producing consumer goods. To the list of seven Soviet factories making consumer items agreements on whose reconstruction were signed earlier, we can now add another 19 projects in the industry, including nine clothing facilities. Their reconstruction will not only increase their output, but also lead to a substantial improvement in its quality.

The reconstruction of the clothing facilities and the introduction of technological processes envisaged on this basis will mainly concern the capacities for the production of fashionable men's suits and inexpensive clothes for young people, an area in which the GDR has been specializing over many years as a commonly recognized authority in the world markets.

As a result of intensification, the efficiency of production at all the nine factories will increase by estimated 20 per cent.

The cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to increase the output of consumer items and to improve their quality has already brought a lot of positive results.

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MASTER OF RUSSIAN PORTRAIT

"I see myself like in a mirror but this mirror flatters me", wrote Alexander Pushkin about his portrait by Orest Kiprensky. At that time the painting was in the poet's study.

But now this portrait is the central exhibit of a display that opened in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. Devoted to the birth bicentenary of the outstanding Russian artist Orest Kiprensky (1782-1838) the exhibition includes about 70 paintings and more than 300 drawings from many art museums of the country.

The master created a unique portrait gallery of his famous contemporaries. On display are the portraits of poets, among them V. Zhukovsky, K. Batyushkov, I. Krylov, N. Gnedich and the Decembrists.

Kiprensky painted with animation the heroic "children" of 1812 — soldiers, officers and militiamen. He was the first painter to take up the peasant theme, creating a series of sketches about rural children.

Charm and kindness radiate the faces of women which have reached us through decades thanks to the art of Kiprensky. They became the embodiment of the romantic ideal of the epoch. Visitors can become acquainted with the portraits of Russian actresses Yekaterina Samoylovna, Anna Oleina — a woman extolled by Pushkin.

The exhibits also include many formerly unknown works of the artist. Rigorous critics discovered a canvas "Phileas and Baucht" which was considered to be lost and now all art lovers can see it.



"Portrait of Alexander Pushkin"



"Portrait of Anna Oleina"

"Phileas and Baucht"

WHAT'S ON!

December 21-24

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 22 — Molchakov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 23 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 24 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (operas). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera). 23 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il pagliaccio" (operas). 24 — Zubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 23 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 24 — Gdzil'yev, "A Crossroads".

FILMS

The Voice (Lenfilm Studios, USSR). About film makers, their difficult job. Cinema "Vostok" (5/9 Sadovo "Chernogryazskaya St). Metro Lomonosovskaya.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY. Palace of Sport Lenin Central Stadium. International "Tavris" Prize Tournament. 21 — FRG vs Finland. 3 p.m. 22 — USSR vs Czechoslovakia. 6.45 p.m. VOLLEYBALL. Dynamo Palace of Sport (22 Levobokhina St). 21-23 — USSR women's championship. 4 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. (every day). Clubs from Moscow, Minsk, Riga, Sverdlovsk.

Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhyn are vying for gold medals.

WEATHER

December 21-24

Cycling Track at Krylatovskoye (Metro Molodyozhnyaya). 21-24 — All-Union competitions marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. 4 p.m. (every day).

GRAECO-ROMAN WRESTLING. Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium. 21 and 22 — Leonid Yagorov Memorial Competition. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (both days).

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 22 and 24 — Racing and trotting. 5 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS. Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Commune) cab (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

PARTNERS IN 142 COUNTRIES

The 60th anniversary of the USSR was the subject of a scientific and practical conference which was organized by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry's Research Institute for Marketing.

In his report, G. Zhuravlyev, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade said that Soviet foreign trade had matured with the development of the country's economic potential. Today, the USSR is trading

with 142 countries, and in 1981 the volume of its foreign trade stood at 109.7 thousand million roubles. In one day, the volume

of Soviet foreign trade today is bigger than it was in the whole of 1922 when the USSR was established.

"Travel in the USSR"

The latest issue (No. 8) of Intourist's magazine "Travel in the USSR" paints a broad picture of the life of the multinational Soviet state in the jubilee year and carries articles on the

Intourist news

capitals and major tourist centres of the Union republics such as Moscow, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Riga and Vilnius. It also contains an article by Rasul Gamzatov, people's poet of Dagestan.

"We are the Soviet people" is the title of a feature on the jubilee show marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR, of the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

A major Soviet cultural highlight was the recent Moscow exhibition, "The Youth of the Land", featuring paintings, sculpture, graphic works and decorative and applied art by over 4,000 masters from all 15 Union republics. The magazine carries a series of colour reproductions supplementing the article.

As usual, the issue has its permanent columns "Photo panorama", "Stamp Collectors Club", "Travel abroad", "Fashion" and "The Moscow tour".

Maria ROGOZINA

The Italian art

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a series of five stamps and one memorial block dedicated to the masterpiece of the Italian painting art from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Here we reproduce the four-kopek stamp with "The Portrait of an Actor" by Domenico Fetti. Other stamps show Pietro Perugino's "St Sebastian", Titian's "Diana, Ceregetto's "Woman's Portrait", and Donatello's "Christ with the Cross". The one-rouble memorial block shows Francesco Maffei's "Portrait of a Young Woman".

Philately

